

THE HERALD.
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COTTON AND PUBLISHING
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In WASH. All COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE
ADDRESSED, POST-CARD.

TERMS.

If paid strictly in ADVANCE, - \$1.75
If not paid in advance, - - - 2.00
At the end of the year, - - - 2.50

DR. A. B. DUKE
OFFERS his professional services to the
citizens of Georgetown and vicinity.
He has removed his office to Main street be-
tween the Livery Stable and Georgetown
Hotel, with Dr. Keene, whom he can be found
during the day, or night he can be found at
the Georgetown Hotel.

Jan 26, 1854

TEXAS
REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE
Collecting & Land Agency.

AVRAHAM FREEMAN & CO., ATTOR-
NEY AT LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS. HOMES
IN TEXAS AND SEAS INVESTMENTS obtained
through this agency. FIDELITY TO THE INTERESTS
OF INVESTORS. Reasons of land for sale in
all parts of the state and sections. We do not
recommend any other real estate agent of
city lots. LANDS located, bought and sold.

CHAS. COOPER, THE STATE OF TEXAS, COL-
LECTED AND ADJUSTED, AND RECOMMENDED
AS THE SERVICES OF MR. WATSON HAVE BEEN
PROMINENTLY SEENED. HE BRINGS WITH
HIM A REPUTATION AS AN ACCOMPLISHED AND
SUCCESSION INTELLIGENT INSTRUCTOR OF YOUTH, WIT-
HIN A COURSE OF 15 MONTHS.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES FOR INVESTIGATION, &c., &c.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRINCIPAL OR THE PUPIL
OF THE COLLEGE. F. C. W. ALLEN.

See, Ex. Com.

REGISTERS OPEN FOR EXAMINATION.

Lexington, Va., July 31, 1854.

Drs. Jordan and Bell, and Major Gilham, Professor of Chemistry in the Military Institute, returned to this place late last night from Covington, where they had gone for the purpose of attending a post mortem examination of Miss Pharr, whose death took place in the month of March last. Rumors had been rife in the community, and had found their way into the public prints, that she came to her death by foul means at the hands of her physician, Dr. Thompson, to whom she was said to be engaged. These had become common that Dr. T., in order to vindicate himself, instituted suits against several prominent citizens of Covington for slander, laying his damages at a high amount. The defendants, in order to relieve themselves, decried upon an examination, and at their instance the Coroner summoned a jury of inquest, of whom Drs. Jordan and Bell of this place, and Dr. Woodsen of Cincinnati, (the latter at the instance of Dr. T.) were in attendance. Major Gilham was also present to submit to a chemical analysis the contents of the stomach.

On Saturday morning they repaired to the place of burial and took up the body, which was recognized by several witnesses, and conveyed it to a room near at hand. All were required to leave the room except the physicians and Major G., though Dr. T. is said to have done so with great reluctance. The body, though somewhat decayed and very much blackened, was still in a remarkable state of preservation. Upon examination she was discovered to have been encrusted, as has been suspected; a fetus above five months old being found in the uterus. They next examined the stomach and found it to be entire. It was taken out and placed in possession of Maj. Gilham, who will leave here in a day or two for some of the northern cities, in order to have the assistance of an experienced chemist in submitting it to the chemical tests. It is very doubtful whether they will be able to discover anything, as strichine, the agent supposed to have been used, diffuses itself very rapidly through the system, and is very difficult to detect at any time, and much more so after four or five months shall have elapsed.

After completing the examination they repaired to the hotel, where, after consultation, they communicated the results of the investigation to Wm. Sken, Esq., the Attorney of the Commonwealth, and one of Thompson's counsel in the slander suit, who immediately had a warrant issued, and Dr. T. taken into custody. The jury then met in the Court House, and after hearing the testimony of the physicians and other witnesses, adjourned until this morning. A large crowd was in attendance, and manifested great interest in the proceedings. Dr. T. manifested considerable anxiety during the examination, but appeared perfectly composed after his arrest.

Such are the facts as I gathered them from those who were present. Whether he be guilty or not remains to be determined. If he be guilty of what is alleged against him, he has upon his head the most horrible crimes that can be conceived, seduction and double murder, the seduction and murder of his betrothed, and the murder of his own unborn offspring. Of his guilt or innocence we express no opinion, as it would be improper, the matter having to undergo a judicial investigation. We can scarcely believe, however, that any human being can be guilty of crimes of such enormity as are laid at his door.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—William Neil, aged 28 years of Lexington, in this State, being at Columbus with a drove of cattle on Friday last, in stepping from one car to another, missed his footing and fell across the track. The wheels passed over his body, injuring him so much as to cause his death at half past two o'clock. He was conscious up to within a short time of his death, gave instructions to telegraph word of the unfortunate occurrence to his partner, who had gone to Cleveland, and also to his wife, to whom he directed his pocket-book should be given.—Courier.

An Editor out west, in speaking of his domestic increase, gives the following:

Sound the stage horn, blast the trumpet,
That the waiting world may know!
Publish it through all our borders,
Even unto Mexico!
Seize your pen, oh dreaming poet!
And in numbers smooth as may be,
Spread afar the joyful tidings,
Betty's got another baby!

The Washington correspondent of the Mayville Express says that Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, is likely to be the Democratic candidate for President, and that the Kentucky delegates were not consulted in regard to the appointments of Gen. Butler as governor of Nebraska.

Strengthening the Bands of the Union.—His Excellency, Gov. Wright, of Indiana, was yesterday morning united in marriage to Miss Harriet Burbridge, daughter of Capt. Robert Burbridge, of Scott county, Ky. Thus we see that the Governor means something more than mere compliments when he spoke so eloquently last winter of the love of the Hoosiers for the Kentuckians, and the intimate and affectionate relations that should exist between them.

The Governor and bride reached Frankfort about two o'clock, met a number of ladies and gentlemen at Governor Powell's, and took the cars for Louisville at four.—Commonwealth.

Infamous Conduct of a Dentist in Philadelphia.

We announced in our paper of Wednesday the arrest of Stephen T. Bass, for improper conduct toward a patient. We now give an account of the affair as printed in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

On Monday afternoon, Stephen T. Heile, dentist, had a hearing before Major Conrad on the charge of violating the person of a young lady nineteen years of age, who went to his establishment for the purpose of having her teeth attended to.

It is alleged by the young lady, who lives a short distance from the city, that she went to Stephen T. Heile, who resides in Walnut street, above Twelfth, for the purpose of having her teeth attended to. She was in the habit of going there for professional operations, as was all her family. She continued her testimony as follows:

"I arrived in town on Friday last about 6 o'clock; I got out of the cars at Eighteenth and Market street, and walked to Mr. B.'s; I saw nobody at Mr. Heile's; the girl who let me in; I saw Mr. B. in the parlor and with him went into the office, which is in the second story back room; I took off my bonnet and took a seat in the operating chair; Mr. B. gave me a book to look at, and said some of his workmen wanted him to attend to some work; he left the room and returned after a short absence; he commenced to fix my teeth; it was very painful; it was to be pried; he then wanted to put something in my tooth to kill the nerve, but I told him I did not wish it done, it would be so painful; he proposed to give me ether, which I consented to; he gave it to me for some time until I was suffused; he did not continue to operate on the tooth; he perceived (some time after I had taken the ether) that I was conscious; he proposed to take the tooth out; I said I was afraid it would hurt me; I had an open dress on; he put his hand on my dress; he then raised my clothes, and he knelt down upon a stool upon which I had my feet; he then put his arm around me and drew me toward him; he violated my person; of this I am positive; he went across the room and washed his hands; I was still sitting in the chair, he came back and smoothed my dress, and then lifted me high up in the chair; in a few moments he spoke to me, and said he would have to take out one of these teeth; I asked him why he would have to take it out; he said he could not save me both; while under the influence of ether I felt bewitched and ached, but I was perfectly conscious all the while; I could not speak nor move; he gave me more ether and pulled the tooth; I screamed when he extracted the tooth; I got out of the chair and he helped me to a rocking-chair, and then he brought another lady up stairs to sit for her tooth.

After relating a conversation that took place between Mr. B. and the lady, she continued:

"I sat a while and he introduced me to the lady; I put on my bonnet and he went down to the front door with me; when I left it was about 12 o'clock; he told me to come at 2 o'clock to day; no one came into the room from the time I entered it with him until the lady; he shut the door, saying the smell ether would go all over the house; I asked him to stop an omnibus, and he said I had better walk; I walked to Third and Lombard st.; no omnibus was made to operate upon my teeth until he committed the outrage upon my person; I was not conscious that Mr. B. was preparing another tooth for plying."

Held in \$5,000 to answer at court.

CORRECTION—LETTER FROM HON. JOS. G. MARSHALL.—In our brief synopsis of Capt. Craig's speech at the Court House, the following paragraph occurred:

Capt. C denounced in strong terms Jos. G. Marshall, Esq., one of Miss Webster's counsel, who, as he was reliably informed, exerted all his power in his speech to inflame the crowd against Kentuckians, and at the conclusion of the trial the mob around cried out, "Now let us give Craig hell!"

We have received a letter from Mr. Marshall in which he explicitly denies this charge, as follows:

"Craig is so represented as having used the following language in reference to me: 'Jos. G. Marshall, one of Miss Webster's counsel, who as he (C.) was reliably informed, exerted all his power in his speech to inflame the crowd against Kentuckians, &c.' I do not know, of course, what may have been told Craig, but I do know I made no effort to inflame the minds of the crowd or any one, either against Craig or Kentuckians; nor did I say anything that ought to have such effect." "Nor did I speak of the death of Coleman as a judgment of God."

Mr. Marshall is, we believe, a native of Kentucky. He has long had the reputation of a man of fine talents and a high character, and we are pleased to learn, from his own pen, that he has not been guilty of the disreputable proceeding charged upon him. Capt. Craig was doubtless misinformed.—Commonwealth.

Alf. Allen, Esq., the able Commonwealth's attorney in the fifth judicial district, who rendered such faithful service as prosecutor in the Ward case, is at the present time in our city. The benefit of his health that has been for some time greatly impaired is the object of his sojourn among us.—Louisville Courier.

We are sure that we betray no confidence when we state that this able Commonwealth's attorney of the fifth judicial district, who rendered such faithful service as prosecutor in the Ward case, said to us on Wednesday, after having read all the Courier's articles against Judge Kincheloe, that Judge K.'s charge to the jury was the most unexceptionable one that he ever heard or read his life.—Journal.

of conscience, long silent, now spoke in tones which thrilled through all his frame, crying guilty, guilty; and the awful penitence which awfully loomed up before him in all its fearful reality.

This state of feeling, we are told, was succeeded by glimmerings of hope, which again relapsed into gloom to be again succeeded by hope. Finally, he went to the place of execution, in the suburbs of the city, quite calm, expressing himself ready to die, and taking the fearful leap with becoming fortitude. At the scaffold he knelt in prayer, and after a hymn was sung, the vehicle was driven from under him, and left him suspended. He remained hanging for about half an hour, when the body was cut down and all that remained of William H. Weigert was consigned to his friends. Thus was the unjustice of the law and the pence and security of society vindicated. Let the violent take warning from this example; and let him that standeth take heed least he fall.—Statesman.

Murderous Assault on an Editor.

In the Courier of Monday we mentioned the fact of Col. Pike, editor of the Paris Flag having been assaulted by a man named Flournoy, in Lexington. The cause of the assault was the publication of a paragraph wherein Malt. Ward was styled a murderer. Col. Pike gave the following account of the affair.

Soon after we started to Mogowan's hotel, where we expected to dine, and after getting on the pavilion, and about to take leave of Col. Taylor and the other gentlemen present, the same man who had pointed out to us on the cars as Flournoy, crossed over from the Phoenix hotel, and coming up to us, asked, "Is your name Pike?" to which we replied "yes, sir!" He at once, and without uttering another word, drew back a huge club which he held in his hand, and aimed a deadly blow at our head, which would probably have sent us to another world, had not Col. Taylor, who was near us, warded off the blow by dexterously throwing up his arm. He drew to strike again, when Col. Taylor, our son, and perhaps others, sprang between us, and some kind hearted friends who were present, assisted us in getting into the office, and up stairs in the compositor's room, where we had to remain for sometime in darkness or run the risk of being assassinated in the street if we went out. What took place below, after we went above, we are not able to state, but we understand that Ward's friends, to the number of forty or fifty, had congregated at the Phoenix to witness the assault, and to aid if necessary. A number of them rushed across about the place we were going up stairs, but there was, we believe, no further violence.

Being altogether unarmed, and too feeble to protect ourselves against such fearful odds, if we had been, and our son unarmed also, resistance would have been vain, as well as fatal to us both, as we were surrounded by enemies and comparatively stronger to the citizens.

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AN ABOLITIONIST MONK.—A fellow from Ohio, named Graham, made his appearance in Cynthiana on Friday last, with a potent plow to till. On Saturday he went to Mount Carmel to Church and represented himself to be a minister of the Christian church, obtained leave to preach in the house in the afternoon, which he did. At night, pretended to go to bed he slipped out and went to an African church, where he mounted the pulpit and harangued the slaves assembled, on the subject of the efforts made in Ohio for their deliverance. He was observed by some white person outside, informed by some of the negroes, and on Monday morning he was waited on by some of the citizens, great indignation was excited, and he was pelted through the streets with eggs, and had to be taken to jail to protect him from the mob, some of whom, however, obtained access to him and blacked his face with lunar caustic. At length he was got into a baggage car and started home. The inn was no doubt a simple or a fool hardy fanatic, and ought to thank his stars that he got off as well as he did.—[Paris Citizen.]

ON THE CASE OF MR. GRAHAM.—The case of Mr. Graham, the plow manufacturer of Probate county, who was mobbed and urged by the people of Cynthiana, Kentucky, on suspicion of being an abolitionist, is a hard one. Beside the pelting with rotten eggs, his face was so disfigured with indelible ink, that he is scarcely to be recognized by his friends. It was already been proved to the satisfaction of Kentuckians themselves, that Mr. Graham had never been concerned in any abolition movement in the North much less in an attempt to run off slaves from their masters. But injures that money, nor blood even will recompence, have been inflicted on an innocent man who must carry to his grave the marks of mob violence.—Commercial.

SOUTHERN DOMINATION.

The governor of our free and sovereign State could not be married the other day without a written permit from the clerk of the court of a small county in Kentucky. What has Horace Greeley to say to this piece of Southern arrogance?

NORTHERN AGGRESSION.

On Tuesday last, the governor of Indiana took by force of arms, a young lad from the very centre of this State, and bare his off to Indianapolis unopposed. The lawyers say there is no remedy; that the palladium of liberty, the writ of habeas corpus, affords no relief.—Lou Dem.

PROTECTION, FIRE,

MARINE & INLAND INSURANCE CO!

WE UNDERSTOOD, agent for this old and well established institution, continues to issue Policies of insurance against loss or damage by Fire, also against the hazards of Marine or inland transportation, at the current rates premium charged by other responsible companies. All claims for loss, under Policies issued by the undersigned, will be adjusted promptly, and paid by the General Agent at Cincinnati. The losses paid by this company in the Western country, during the last 2 years, exceed \$2,000,000.

P. L. MITCHELL, Agent
For Georgetown and Scott county.
Jan. 5, 1854-4.

LIVERY STABLE. CHANGED HANDS.

HAVING purchased and refitted the stable formerly kept by O. O. West, and attached to J. T. Pratt's Hotel, I would respectfully inform my friends and the public in general that I am prepared to supply them with new Hobbies and nice Horses; also, prepared for breaking and picking horses and can start from Fifty to Sixty horses on public days.

Full many a gem
Of purest reynolds,
for the examination of such of our readers
who possessing true christian principles
gladly welcome every truth, and all
things pure and good, even though they
may not be embraced in the doctrines,
and creed of that church of which they
choose to be a member!

The bigot and the fanatic may glance
with contempt over these selections, but
the man possessing vital religion, and
who esteems to that an inquiring and receptive
mind will peruse with exceeding
satisfaction;

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

From the Writings of Swedenborg.

Conversion is not an instantaneous change as is supposed by many; nor is it an act accomplished at once, and then over forever, it is as continuous as the generation, and regeneration is as continuous as is the life of the soul.

Repentance is the first step in conversion, that is the renunciation of self love, and the love of the world, as they manifest themselves in the particular acts of an evil life; it involves self examination, the explorations of the affections, and thoughts by the light of Heaven, and the sincere renunciation of whatever is evil and false.

Conversion is turning away from self to the Lord—it is turning from the world toward Heaven—it is a renunciation of all selfish and mere worldly pursuits, to the Lord, to the church, and to the good of all.

Redemption was not effected (as the world too generally believes) by the son of God, submitting to be crucified in order to appease the wrath of our Heavenly Father—Redemption was effected by God himself! He assuming human nature, and in that nature meeting and conquering man's spiritual foes; thus enabling him to act in freedom, to see the truth, to put away the evil of his doing—
to cease to do evil,—to learn to do well.

The Divine Word contains an interior sense and when this sense is understood, reason and revelation may be made to harmonize, which with the mass of mankind at present is not the case.

The views of the old Churches con-

PUBLIC SALE!

OF A FINE SCOTT FARM.

On Wednesday, 27th day of September, 1854.

I WILL, (no preventing Providence,) offer or

public sale the farm upon which I reside,

containing nearly

200 ACRES OF LAND.

Said farm lies half a mile east of Georgetown, in

the west by the Georgetown and Lexington

turnpike, on the east by the Georgetown and

Leaven's Mill pike, on the south by Thomas

Smith's land and on the east by D. Howard

Smith's land. No better neighborhood in

Kentucky. My family physician considers

this the most healthy situation he knows of

in this state, in good repair and mostly in

grass abundance of

CORN AND HEMP LAND.

There are eight or ten beautiful Build-

ings upon the farm. It is well watered

—indeed the best drinking water in the coun-

try. Ponds and springs abundant. A pony

and most

COMMODIOUS DWELLING,

with nine rooms and six porches—inhaling

cerning the fall and the recovery of the human race are utterly at variance with our intuitive ideas of justice and propriety, that is in direct opposition to the common sense of mankind.

The Bible when made clear by the light of Heaven, contains *all* useful knowledge; and knowledge not drawn directly or indirectly from the Bible, and not in harmony with it, is utterly unknown in Heaven, and can therefore be of no substantial use to any immortal being.

What an important truth is this for all parents to beacome acquainted with—and how unwise and sinful is it, to waste years and lavish money in acquiring a fashionable, *versus* a modern education, which when acquired, is of no benefit—possibly, but a hinderance to an entrance into, or to the perfect enjoyment of Heaven.

When we read a bad book, we are oxposed not only to the evil and false principles that it contains, but also to the evils and falsities of those wicked spirits with which the book most certainly associates and surrounds us.—The reverse of this statement will show the doubly delightful influence produced by the book breathing of truth and of purity.

We can only properly instruct our children 'the heritages of the Lord' by becoming ourselves the doers of the truth and good we would wish to inculcate; and if the divine Word be in our hearts—in our souls, we shall have but little need of teaching them in the form of tasks, for our every word and action speaking to them—our children cannot live with us without fearing of us.

Oh, most truthful words and most responsible parents; and does not this explain our too frequent failure with our precious little ones! Do we not too often teach the lesson "Do as I say, not as I do!" In natural things children are the reflex of their parents also, are they not, often the same in holy and heavenly things?

To such of our readers who are sincere and earnest seekers after Truth—to such, and their name is legion, who stand shrinking and doubtful on the brink of skepticism we would recommend to subscribe to "The Messenger" a semi-monthly magazine devoted to the principles of the new Church. The April No. will be found most profitable and pleasing address Rev. J. C. Stuart, Cincinnati. Terms \$1.25 a year in advance.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS.—In neighboring village, a lady, determined to be in the very height of the fashion, entreated her *fashionable* boun to the care of her servant in order that it might be as far back on her head as possible! The result was, that on her arrival at her place of destination, she found herself minus bonnet and servant. The former being in possession of the latter; who, taking advantage of the distance which lends enchantment to the view, had eloped to Cincinnati, bonnet and all! We testify of that which we know; or of which at any rate, we have reliable authority for asserting. Even 'old Zack' won't deny our assertion.

Complaints reach us from every quarter almost of the shortness of the crop; and many, in anticipation of hard times, are looking with dread to the future. The best advice we can tender to those afflicted with those distressing anticipations is, to economize expenses, cut off all extras, such as cigars, tobacco, whisky, &c. &c. Keep out of debt; keep cool, keep clear of doctors, dram drinking and all similar evils; but lastly, and to conclude, if you wish to weather the approaching storm, secure an easy conscience, and save yourself from the fangs of our collector, walk up to the Captain's office and smile!

THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE AND INDIANA.—The excitement among the bill holders of the banks of the States has subsided. The brokers yesterday were buying freely at former rates of discount, and we have no doubt in a few days confidence will be entirely restored.

The usury laws will probably be passed in England, a bill to that effect having been read a second time in the House of Lords. The Marquis of Lansdowne said the time had come for altogether of abolishing these laws. Lord Campbell rejoiced to have lived to see the day when the usury laws received their death blow. Lord Brougham, on moral as well as mercantile grounds, also rejoiced at the destruction of these laws as they were not only mischievous, but presented lap holes for evasion.

The majority for Stites over McHenry for Judge of the Court of Appeals, will be about 5,000. The official and reported majorities in all the counties in the district, except Fulton, Hickman and Crittenden give Stites a majority of 450.

Assent on an Editor.

We learn from the Paris Flag that an assault was made upon its editor, in Lexington, the other day, by Thompson Flounoy, a relative of Matt. Ward. In consequence of a paragraph published in that journal of the preceding week, reflecting in very harsh terms upon Matt. Ward. The paragraph, as we conceive, was altogether unpolished for, exceedingly bitter and very ungenerous; eschewing Col. Pike as we have reason to do, we feared at the time that the hot blood of some of Mr. Ward's friends would prompt them to inflict personal violence upon the editor in retaliation for the publication of the offensive paragraph—a paragraph prompted no doubt, by momentary impulse, and with no evil design upon the part of Col. Pike.

Our fears have been realized; Col. Pike has been violently assailed, and probably escaped with his life, only by the prompt interposition of his friends, he being a feeble man, and entirely unarmed. While his assailant is represented as a very large man, and was armed with a club or cane.

This is all wrong; no possible good can accrue to any party by any such attempt to muzzle the press; public sentiment in Kentucky will turn down all such attempts, and proceeding from what source it may, put its soul of contamination there upon. When will men learn that two wrongs can never make a right; and cease to act upon the dictates of impulse and passion which ever defeat their own purpose? When, we say, will reason and religion curb the passions and guide the actions of the impulsive and hot blooded sons of "the Sunny South"! Col. Pike, if he had designed malice, could not have written a paragraph better calculated to create sympathy on behalf of Matt. Ward, in all generous minds; and Mr. Flounoy, if he desired to benefit his friend and relative, could not have adopted a better mode of prejudicing the public mind against him, than by his assault upon Col. Pike. We speak "more in sorrow than in anger," when we assert that the action of both gentlemen was highly reprehensible; we regret both occurrences, equally the promptings of thoughtless impulse, on two grounds. One is, that the freedom of the Press, in Kentucky (nowways remarkable) should be struck a blow in the person of Col. Pike one of its most competent and fearless expounders. Another, to sustain the action of Mr. Flounoy, has but added rancor to public sentiment against Matt. Ward; partially paralyzed the efforts of his true friends to stem the torrent of prejudice and persecution, (which has hitherto borne him down, and, as it were, crushed him to the earth,) by placing in the hands of those who consider themselves our PATRONS. Freedom of speech cost us one dollar and seventy five cents; and to that extent we are poorer for having told what we believe to be the truth. Who under such circumstances cannot afford once in a while to speak his mind. The Commercial is making money. Its proprietors are careful, temporizing business men, who understand their vocation, and are neither ashamed nor afraid to work at it. They are above being *partisan*, and under no necessity to carry favor by the suppression of a truth, or the utterance of a falsehood. Let the world wag as it may, we have not only the right to say our say, but the means to do it, and we prefer the approval of our own consciences to any wind that may blow, in any direction.

Would to heaven that wiser and more prudent counsels had obtained with our esteemed friend of the Flag, and the intelligent friends of Matt. Ward; whereby unwarranted and ungenerous contumely would have been spared; the liberty of the press preserved intact; and the laws of our common country held inviolate. Let us hope as good citizens and law-abiding men, that are this both gentlemen have repented of their errors of the head, and that wiser counsels prevailing, they will learn wisdom by experience, and for the future respectively exercise toward each other and their fellow man, more charity and more bravery than to assail the character of an unfortunate man or assault the person of a feeble one.

Cal. John C. Nible has purchased an interest in the Louisville Times, and will hereafter be associated with John O. Bullock, Esq. in the editorial as well as the proprieitary department of the paper. Wm. Tannier, Esq. retires from the paper, to engage in other pursuits.

A writer in the New York Mirror, speaking of the colored population of that city, says they are "poor, and live from hand to mouth. They seem to have no ambition but to dress; their conduct is frivolous, their habits very bad, and lives short; for the masses rarely reach the age of forty."

Four hostile newspapers, said the great Napoleon, "are more to be feared than a hundred thousand bayonets." The Little Corporal was right—*Vox populi*, &c.

Who censures all, his censure is profitless; who praises all, his praise is worthless.

The following article from the Cincinnati Commercial speaks smartly of truth and common sense; its facts are remarkably pertinent and precisely applicable to the present position of the Herald, even to the ultimate illustration of the denouncing subscriber and generous patron! *Essooth*, whose longings for an independent press were of the intensest character! Bah!

Breaking Down the Newspaper Press.

There is no time when a certain style of humbug and think they are in the way of more signally certifying their own importance than when they determine to strike a deadly blow at an obnoxious newspaper concern, by refusing it their PATRONAGE. Rather a comical case of that kind fell under our notice a day or two since. A city official, who could not content himself with paying his balance due to the carrier, and silently discontinuing his receipt of the Commercial, walked into our counting room and laying down, with an air of immense pomposity, the dime which he estimated to be due, demanded that his paper should be stopped. The clerk being too busy to indulge in expressions of alarm at so notorious an event, quietly made the proper memoranda, and after lingering awhile, the indignant gentleman departed. He was, however, far from being satisfied. He had expected a seventeen, and was disappointed. Meeting, in the course of the day, one of our employers, he inquired as to how they fared down at the office, since he stopped his paper; and received in reply, that the concern was still in existence.

It does not seem to be understood by many that it is one thing to stop their paper, and another thing to break down the press from which it is issued; and a few words may be improper to show the position in which a journal like ours stands to those who purchase it. As near as we can estimate, the indignant gentleman who perpetrated upon us an impulsive, by the act, of a weekly revenue of from three-fourths to five-sixths of one cent. Taking the bare cost of paper, ink, and press work, and leaving out of the question the labor of editors, reporters and actual cost of every sheet we issue is equal, within a minute fraction of a cent, to the price which we receive. Add these items, and the cost of our circulation is over ten thousand dollars per year more than we get for it. In short, we do not look upon circulation as a source of revenue, and if any of our friends should feel disposed to weep for us because our contemporaries say we have lost part of our circulation, we beg of them to withhold their tears until they see us putting on to our eyes.

But that nobody friendly to us, may be disturbed by reports, it is right to say, that the circulation of the Commercial is larger than it was one week ago, and is gaining daily and rapidly. Certain influence was brought to bear to affect it, under which our pecuniary resources suffered, during and weak, as near as we can calculate, to the amount of one dollar and seventy-five cents. This loss was sold to be in consequence of the expression of certain opinions not in accordance with those who consider themselves our PATRONS. Freedom of speech cost us one dollar and seventy-five cents; and to that extent we are poorer for having told what we believe to be the truth. Who under such circumstances cannot afford once in a while to speak his mind. The Commercial is making money. Its proprietors are careful, temporizing business men, who understand their vocation, and are neither ashamed nor afraid to work at it. They are above being *partisan*, and under no necessity to carry favor by the suppression of a truth, or the utterance of a falsehood. Let the world wag as it may, we have not only the right to say our say, but the means to do it, and we prefer the approval of our own consciences to any wind that may blow, in any direction.

Pike charges that Flounoy, to the number of some forty or fifty, armed, he would have it believed, had assembled, ready to fly to the rescue in case he should get the advantage in the fight. This is not true; it is believed by his own friends, for the time which elapsed between his leaving the case and the fight, could not, according to his own showing, have been more than ten minutes; for he says he went direct from the case to the Statesman office. The shortness of the time, then, renders it utterly impossible that such a combination could have been formed. The truth of the matter is this: Major Flounoy had ladies with him in the case; he went directly to Chiles' Hotel; the ladies were handed in at the private door, returning to the public door he was met by a friend who asked him if he had seen the paragraph in the Flag. He told him that he had heard of but had not seen it. He handed the article to Flounoy, who read it, and then took possession of a cane which his friend held in his hand, while he handed him back his paper. His friend asked him what he meant. He told him that the paragraph was evidently meant to wound Matt. Ward's feelings, as well himself, and that he meant to whip the author of it on sight. He made his friend promise to say nothing and not to follow him. Two weeks did not elapse from that moment until Pike was attacked and under bars and bolts. There could not have been more than three or four persons who knew of the proposed attack; Major Flounoy did not know of it fifteen minutes before it occurred. Mr. Pike had a cane; Flounoy was also armed with a cane and nothing else; so they were on an equality.

Pike charges that Flounoy attacked him on Ward's orders; this is not so; under the circumstances of time & place, Ward's orders did the right to think the editor of the Flag was as regardless of their feelings as he was of Ward's, and that he was ready and willing to take the responsibility of his act. The editor himself seems to regard it and his case for causing a scuffle as a scuffle which he did not know Ward was akin to certain families. A poor excuse, indeed! I do not know that their feelings are entitled to more immunity than others. The whole tenor of the published article, and of the one suppressed, takes the ground that he would not have made the publication if he had known Ward's relatives. This is not an admission, in effect, that the scuffle was not only intended to wound Ward, but also his relatives?

According to his own showing the editor only got the punishment he deserved; he got the fault, which would soon be in the whipping top. He is not knowing who were Ward's relatives? Speaking at time and place making this paragraph personal to Ward's relatives, it is clear that many of them, possibly one hundred, were at the Blue Lick spring, within some 20 miles of Paris, where the Flag is issued; so that it could not be expected to escape their observation. In fact, did it not look as though it was maliciously designed to mar their pleasures, and lace their sweethearts bleeding wounds? Where was the necessity for this cold-blooded scuffle? Do not Ward's friends laud the unfortunate orator, or rescue which sent Professor Butler to his grave, as deeply as any person on earth? And their services could be measured by the services they would make [could it be] by a doing restore Butler to life? I can see that all would agree that their cup was indeed full to the brim! For nothing would Ward, but all his friends, make any or all reasonable sacrifices to effect that restoration.

Respectfully your friend.

A man of philosophic temperament resembles a consumer; for although he may be completely cut up, he is still cool.

Since our article concerning the assault upon the editor of the Flag was put in type, we have received from an esteemed personal friend in this country, a statement with reference to that difficulty; which, in justice to Major Flounoy, our correspondent desires us to publish. The sentiments may be implicitly rated on; and to some minds it will go far in palliating if not in justifying the course pursued by Flounoy. While it affords us pleasure to comply with the request of our correspondent, we frankly confess that we see no cause to recall our censure of the action of Flounoy; others, whose opinions are at least worthy of as much respect as ours, may think very differently and possibly cause us for our candid expression of opinion with reference to the difficulty. Be it so; in the discharge of what we conceive to be our duty, we never pause to consider what will Mrs. Grundy say! unless by soft words and hard arguments our reason is convinced that we have erred in injudging.

That Flounoy had heard of, but had not seen the article in the Flag before he reached Lexington; that immediately upon reading it he proceeded to the spot where Mr. Pike was; that he was not informed until after the attack, of Mr. Pike's apology to Col. Taylor; that the paragraph in the Flag was painfully wounding to the already lacerated feelings of Ward's relatives, then and there assembled at Blue Licks; and that Flounoy conceived that he was righting his own wrongs. In thus assailing Pike upon reading an article grossly offensive to him personally as a near relative of Ward; in short, that his attack was the unpremeditated impulse of personal indignation, extenuates somewhat, but by no means justifies his offence, in our eyes.

But this is a private question between Messrs. Pike and Flounoy, and we have no wish to scandal our fingers in other folks broth; so, having done simple justice, as we conceive, to both parties concerned, we shall, if possible, after giving a condensed statement of the communication we have received, bury the whole affair in the tomb of the Capulet's a course of action, the adoption of which we would sincerely and earnestly recommend to all parties concerned—especially the belligerent gentlemen. Our correspondent, who proposes to speak from personal knowledge, says:—

"Mr. Pike charges that the relations and friends of Major Flounoy, to the number of some forty or fifty, armed, he would have it believed, had assembled, ready to fly to the rescue in case he should get the advantage in the fight. This is not true; it is believed by his own friends, for the time which elapsed between his leaving the case and the fight, could not, according to his own showing, have been more than ten minutes; for he says he went direct from the case to the Statesman office. The shortness of the time, then, renders it utterly impossible that such a combination could have been formed. The truth of the matter is this: Major Flounoy had ladies with him in the case; he went directly to Chiles' Hotel; the ladies were handed in at the private door, returning to the public door he was met by a friend who asked him if he had seen the paragraph in the Flag. He told him that he had heard of but had not seen it. He handed the article to Flounoy, who read it, and then took possession of a cane which his friend held in his hand, while he handed him back his paper. His friend asked him what he meant. He told him that the paragraph was evidently meant to wound Matt. Ward's feelings, as well himself, and that he meant to whip the author of it on sight. He made his friend promise to say nothing and not to follow him. Two weeks did not elapse from that moment until Pike was attacked and under bars and bolts. There could not have been more than three or four persons who knew of the proposed attack; Major Flounoy did not know of it fifteen minutes before it occurred. Mr. Pike had a cane; Flounoy was also armed with a cane and nothing else; so they were on an equality.

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